

## REMARKS

### Prior Art Rejections

The Examiner has maintained his rejection of claims 1-19 as being unpatentable over Bloom (US 2002/0130065 A1) in view of Robare (US 6,501,073 B1). Additionally, the Examiner has rejected newly added claims 20-23 over Bloom in view of Robare.

As was the case in the first office action (dated 3/31/2010), the Examiner acknowledges that Bloom alone fails to disclose "...sensor units for detecting identification data, package sizes (length, width, height, weight), addresses and geo coordinates, respectively" but argues that Robare, interpreted broadly, discloses this feature. The Examiner then contends that it would have been obvious to modify Bloom to include Robare's sensors to provide the advantage of faster sorting and distribution of the items to the destination.

We disagree. As was argued in the Applicant's response to the non-final office action, neither Bloom nor Robare separately or in combination discloses "combining in the HUB center the package codes with data sets comprising measurement data (length, width, height, weight), geo coordinates (addresses) and identification data of the packages, respectively, to controllable routing codes respectively," as recited in independent claim 1. Additionally, we submit that neither patent discloses "sensor units for detecting identification data, package sizes (length, width, height, weight), addresses and geo coordinates, respectively," as recited in independent claim 11.

Instead, Robare discloses a navigation system, including a sensor suitable to "...measure the speed, direction, angular acceleration, and so on, of the vehicle." (col. 3, lines 57-59). Robare's sensors, however, do not provide the data recited in claims 1 and 11 as discussed above. Therefore, even if one skilled in the art was to modify Bloom's system and method to include Robare's sensor (which we do not concede), that person would not have arrived at the inventions as recited in claims 1 and 11.

The Examiner has considered these arguments but has not found them persuasive. In particular, with respect to the invention recited in independent claim 11, the Examiner characterizes the Applicant's **Argument A** as:

*“This fails to disclose sensor units for detecting identification data, package sizes (length, width, height, weight), addresses and geo coordinates, respectively.”*

The Examiner reminded the Applicant “that claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation” and contends that Robare discloses the features presented in **Argument A** in at least “Figs. 5-6, 8:35-67” which disclose:

**“Each of these locations 116 has a unique physical location (latitude, longitude, and optionally absolute or relative altitude) and each of the locations 116 can be uniquely identified by its two dimensional (or three dimensional) geographic coordinates (i.e., latitude, longitude, and optionally altitude).”** (Emphasis added by the Examiner.)

The Applicant believes that the Examiner may be using the cited section to equate Robare’s sensor which identifies three dimensional geographic coordinates to the “sensor units for detecting ... package sizes (length, width, height, weight)” recited in independent claim 11.

Based on this belief, we disagree with the Examiner’s objection to **Argument A**. We submit that even given the broadest reasonable interpretation of claim 11, Figs. 5-6 and col. 8 lines 35-67 of Robare do not disclose sensor units for detecting “package sizes (length, width, height, weight)” as recited in independent claim 11.

Rather, the cited section of Robare discloses identification of geographic coordinates that represent a point in three dimensional space. Such a general teaching of identifying points in three dimensional space is not equivalent to “sensor units for detecting ... package sizes (length, width, height, weight).” For example, sensing a package’s three dimensional geographic location (e.g., Latitude: 42.3583333, Longitude: -71.0602778, Altitude: 9 ft) does not in any way provide or suggest a package’s size (e.g., 2 ft long, 3 ft wide, 1 ft high, and weighing 25 lbs).

Therefore, the Applicant submits that even if one skilled in the art was to modify Bloom's system to include Robare's sensor (which we do not concede), that person would not have arrived at the invention as recited in independent claim 11.

For at least these reasons, system claim 11 should be allowable over Bloom in view of Robare. Since the Examiner acknowledges that "implementing the system of claims 11-19 and 22-23 will necessitate carrying out the steps prescribed in corresponding method claims 1-10 and 20-21," claim 1 should be allowable for the same reasons presented for claim 11. We submit that because claims 2-10, 20-21 and claims 12-19, 22-23 depend from independent claims 1 and 11, respectively, these claims are allowable over Bloom and Robare for at least the same reasons that claims 1 and 11 are allowable.

#### Conclusion

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

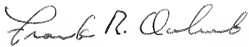
Applicant(s) : Jurgen Schulz  
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No fees are believed to be due, however, should it be necessary, please apply any charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 50-4189, referencing Attorney Docket No. 4A005-002US1.

Respectfully submitted,

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